



**STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY
SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
LITHUANIA**

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER
CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR REPUBLIC OF
LITHUANIA**

This document sets out the Contingency Plan for Classical Swine Fever disease.

Section subject

1. Legal powers
2. Financial provisions
3. The chain of command
4. The national disease coordination and control centre (NDCCC)
5. Local disease control centres (LDCC)
6. The expert group for CFS
7. Resources
8. Disease preparedness
9. Epidemic scenarios
10. Forms

Section 1

Legal powers

The Law on Veterinary Activities No I-2110 (of 17 December 1991), with amendments by the Law No VIII-1350 (of 7 October 1999) and by the Law No VIII-1793 (of 4 July 2000).

Order No. 4-70a On Approval of the Control Measures for Classical Swine Fever adopted on 31 March 1998 by the State Veterinary Service.

Order No. 88 On the Procedure for the Targeted Funding of the Special Rural Support Programme, adopted on March 2001 by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Order No. 497 On Regulation on the Notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, adopted on November 2001 by State Food and Veterinary Service (This Regulation prepared with requirements laid down in EU Directive 82/894/EEC)

Order No. 465 On the Approval of documents on the compensation of losses and expenses infected during the eradication of focuses of contagious animal diseases adopted on 31 October 2001 by the State Food and Veterinary Service. **PAKEISTAS**

Order No. 152 On the Approval of Statute of the Control Centre for Contagious Diseases under State Food and Veterinary Service adopted on 3 April 2002 by the State Food and Veterinary Service.

Section 2

Financial provisions

Upon the outbreaks of CSF financial resources from the state budget shall be allocated to the State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) for the implementation of the following measures:

- 1.1. The cost of staff employed by the SFVS;
- 1.2. Small equipment and consumable items;
- 1.3. Slaughter, destruction of carcasses and contaminated material, sanitation;
- 1.4. Compensation payment;
- 1.5. Emergency vaccination;
- 1.6. Disease preparedness.

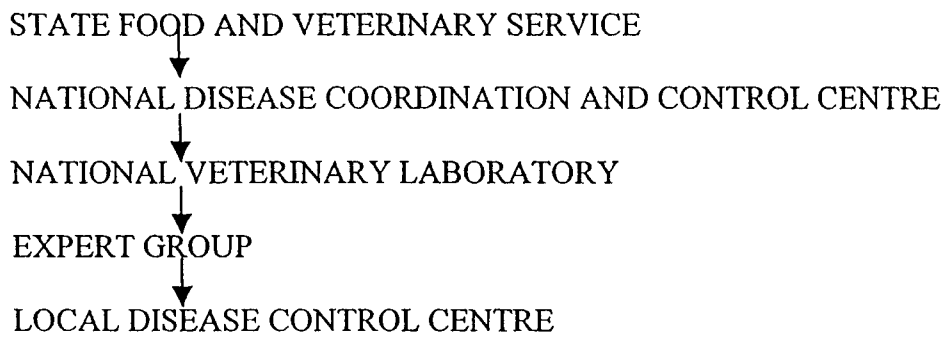
Section 3

The chain of command

- 3.1. SFVS is responsible institution for the control of CSF.
- 3.2. SFVS has delegated contingency planning for CSF to the National Diseases Coordination and Control Centre (NDCCC)

In the event of an outbreak of disease the NDCCC will coordinate the national strategy under the overall direction of the SFVS.

The District Veterinary Officers at the Local State Food and Veterinary Services which act as Local Diseases Control Centre (LDCC) are responsible for CSF control (infected premises and restrictions in their territory).



Section 4

National disease coordination and control centre

4.1. The Director of SSFVS with the support of the NDCCC is responsible for:

- Direction of LDCC;
- Liaison with National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL);
- Arranging financial provisions for the Contingency Plan;
- Arranging training programmes and nominating personnel for Community Training Programmes;
- Arranging disease awareness campaigns;
- Directing the national strategy in the event of an outbreak of disease;
- Deployment of staff and other resources LDCC;
- Determination of protection and surveillance zones Deciding on the closure of entry points if necessary;
- Sanctioning the release of vaccine and determination of vaccination zones;
- Negotiating emergency financial provisions to cover the cost associated with an Epidemic;
- Liaison with agricultural trading bodies, the media and reports to O.I.E.;
- Liaison with the European Commission.

4.2. The NDCCC is equipped with the facilities of the Animal Health Department of the SFVS:

Means of communication including telephones both static and mobile and fax.

Computers linked to the (LDCCC), the National Veterinary Laboratory, expert group and the other important centres.

A computerised or, failing that, a paper system for herd identification and animal location.

Printers for the computers

Photocopiers

Maps of 1:50,000 and 1:10,000 scale

Files containing other information, in addition to what is accessible through the computer network, that will be useful in directing control measures.

A list of national and international organisations, such as slaughterhouses, livestock markets, breeding associations, farming organisations and all centres, that would be affected by a disease outbreak and would have to be notified if CSF were confirmed.

An up date list of staff, within and outside service, who could be called on to give assistance in a disease emergency, with details of their training and experience in control List A diseases and their ability to communicate in more than one Community language.

The NDCCC is staffed by:

9 Veterinarians

4 Support Staff

In the event of a disease outbreak staff will be supplemented. The centre can be contacted 24 hours a day.

Section 5

Local disease control centres (LDCC)

5.1. CSF preparedness and control at the local level is the responsibility of the District Veterinary Officer (DVO) who acts inter alia as the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC). Each centre is in charge of a Senior Veterinarian who is responsible through the Director of SFVS. There are ten (10) LDCC's. The list of Centres and a map showing the area covered by each.

5.2. In the event of an outbreak the SFVS may decide to set up a temporary LDCC in the location of the disease outbreak.

5.3. The LDCC's are provided with similar equipment to the NDCCC (Section 4.2.) which will include at least the following:-

Means of communication including telephones, both static and mobile, and fax.

Computers linked to the SFVS network and capable of communicating by e-mail.

A computerised or, failing that, a paper system for herd identification and animal location including details of holdings with large numbers of stock or which for other reasons are considered to be at particular risk.

Printers for the computers.

Photocopier.

Maps of 1:50,000 for the surveillance zone and 1:10,000 scale for the protection zone.

Files containing other information, in addition to what is accessible through the computer network, that will be useful in directing control measures.

An up-to-date list of organisations and persons in the area covered by the LDCC who would be affected by a disease outbreak and who will have to be notified if Classical Swine Fever is confirmed.

Mobile phones (1 - 2) for the field staff.

Additionally the LDCC's can be supplemented as necessary from the central store at the NDCCC.

5.5. Other authorities will also have responsibilities in the event of an outbreak.

The Police - assisting with the security of infected premises, and, movement restrictions/The veterinary authority is legally empowered to demand the aid of the police.

The Local Authority - joint responsibilities for maintaining the protection and surveillance zones.

5.6. Local State Food and Veterinary Service (LSFVS) Veterinary Stations which serve as LDCC are normally staffed by:

veterinarians

veterinary support staff

office support staff

The officer in charge is a veterinarian. In the event of a disease outbreak the head of the centre can call for other staff in liaison with veterinary headquarter. Staff are always on call to deal with disease emergencies.

5.7. The LDCC will provide support for the CSF expert group in carrying out their investigations and will liaise with the group to determine the Local Disease Control Strategy.

Section 6

The expert group (E.G.) for CSF

6.1. An Expert Group has been established and, although its members have other duties, the E.G is permanently operational. The E.G has a permanent membership, which can be enlarged if the situation so demands in a time of crisis.

6.2. For further qualification two veterinarians from the E.G will be specialized on CSF epidemiology in the near future.

6.3. On their return to Lithuania the two veterinarians have to train other veterinarians on the same aspect. The intention is to have at least one veterinarian trained in epidemiology in each LSFVS.

6.4. As soon as a report of suspected CSF is made, the E.G will be immediately mobilised and will become involved by having access to preliminary reports from the field enquiry and may be by visiting the area.

6.5. The E.G members will contact training courses as directed by the NDCCC (See Section 10).

Section 7

Resources

7.1. Personal Resources

The NDCCC maintains a list of staff who can be called on in the event of an outbreak of Classical Swine Fever (C.S.F). The number of staff, the number trained

(or with experience of C.S.F control) another number able to operate in the field using another Community language.

It is estimated that the staff numbers are sufficient to provide personnel for all outbreaks and the associated Protection and Surveillance Zones, in a "worst case" scenario.

We estimate that the number of staff in each LDCC can be expanded as the situation demands.

7.2. Diagnostic Laboratories

National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL)
Kairiūkščio 10, Vilnius

At present the Laboratory is capable to carry out serological tests for antigen and antibody detections, for CSF.

SVS has contracts with reference Laboratories in Member States for carrying out CSF Virus manipulation diagnostics.

7.3. Equipment and Facilities

List of equipment held in stock for the contingency plans is shown in the manual of instructions.

List of equipment and facilities which are available at very short notice through standing agreements and contracts are shown in the manual of instructions.

Section 8

Disease preparedness

8.1. Training Programmes

Two Veterinarians have to be nominated to attend Community based CSF training courses when these are established.

Training for all other members of staff are as follows:

All veterinarians joining the Veterinary Services are given instruction in CSF diagnosis and control.

All veterinarians in the service undergo a refreshment-training programme.

Training for lay personnel who will participate in field aspects on CSF control and for office personnel who will staff LDCC is undertaken at local level.

The NDCCC and the Local Disease Control Centres staff undergo regular refreshment training via a simulated CSF outbreak exercise.

8.2. Publicity and Disease Awareness

Lectures / demonstration are held at the Food and Veterinary Continuing and Training Centre.

The necessary contacts are available to increase the awareness of the farming community and other organisations as necessary.

Articles in the farming press (veterinary news magazines, farmer's agriculture magazines, radio and television relative programmes, daily press).

Section 9

Epidemic scenarios

For the purposes of this contingency plan epidemic scenarios ranging from the simplest to the most complex have been created. Assessment of the financial, physical and human resources to operate a CSF control and eradication campaign has been considered.

Simulated exercises shall be organized according to the above scenarios.

Section 10

Forms

Forms and other documents specifically for use in dealing with CSF have been prepared. In each case the relevant parts of the legislation are quoted and the conditions applying to notices or authorisations.

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1. Legal powers
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8. Classical swine fever in a slaughterhouse
9. Classical swine fever in a livestock market
10. Classical swine fever in pigs in transit
11. Emergency vaccination against classical swine fever
12. Enforcement

Appendices: I Serological screening of pigs

Appendix II List of equipment (A+B)

1. Legal powers

1.1. Primary Legislation

The Law on Veterinary Activities No I-2110 (of 17 December 1991), with amendments by the Law No VIII-1350 (of 7 October 1999) and by the Law No VIII-1793 (of 4 July 2000)

1.2. Secondary Legislation

Order No. 4-70a On Approval of the Control Measures for Classical Swine Fever adopted on 31 March 1998 by the State Veterinary Service. (This Order is prepared with requirements laid down in EU Directive 80/217/EEC).

Order No. 465 On the Approval of documents on the compensation of losses and expenses infected during the eradication of focuses of contagious animal diseases adopted on 31 October 2001 by the State Food and Veterinary Service.

Order No. 497 On Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, adopted on November 2001 by State Food and Veterinary

Service (This Regulation prepared with requirements laid down in EU Directive 82/894/EEC).

Order No. 152 On the Approval of Statute of the Control Centre for Contagious Diseases under State Food and Veterinary Service adopted on 3 April 2002 by the State Food and Veterinary Service.

2. The chain of command

2.1 for the control, prevention and disease eradication strategy of the Classical Swine Fever (CSF) responsible State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS).

2.2 The SFVS has delegated contingency planning for the CSF to the officer in charge of the National Disease Coordination and Control Centre (NDCCC)

2.3 In the event of an outbreak of disease the NDCCC will co-ordinate the national strategy under the overall direction of the SFVS.

2.4 The District Veterinary Officers at the District SFVS which act as Local Disease Coordination and Control Centre (LDCCC) are responsible for CSF control (infected premises and restrictions in their territory).

2.5 Names, locations and 24 hours contact telephone numbers are known.

3. Preliminary action

3.1 Reporting disease

The presence or suspected presence of Classical Swine Fever must be reported without delay to the SFVS.

3.2 Arranging the investigation

On receiving a report of the presence or suspected presence of Classical Swine Fever, on a livestock holding or in any other place, the local SFVS in whose area the holding is located must immediately ensure that an investigation is set in motion to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease and to place the suspect holding under surveillance.

At the time the investigation is initiated the NDCCC must be informed so that preparation may be made for dealing with an outbreak if disease is confirmed, including the establishment of a LDCCC and activation of the Expert Group. The

Official Veterinarian carrying out the investigation must take with him/her the equipment listed in Appendix II of this manual.

In the case of holdings with a large number of pigs more than one Official Veterinarian and the assistance of technical staff may be necessary to carry out the investigation.

4. The veterinary investigation

4.1 Imposition of movement restrictions

Immediately on arrival at the holding under suspicion the Official Veterinarian must serve a notice on the owner of the pigs or on the owners representative imposing the following restrictions:

- all the pigs on the holding must be restricted to their living quarters or be confined in some other place where they can be isolated;

- no pigs may enter or leave the holding;

- no pig meat may leave the holding without a written authorization issued by an official of the official veterinary service;

- no pig carcasses may leave the holding without a written authorization issued by an official of the official veterinary service;

- no animal feed, materials or waste likely to transmit the virus of classical swine fever may leave the holding without a written authorization issued by an official of the official veterinary service;

- persons may enter or leave the holding only if authorized to do so by an official of the veterinary service;

- vehicles may enter or leave the holding only if authorized to do so by an official of the veterinary service;

- and also requiring that appropriate means of disinfection using a disinfectant officially, approved as effective against the virus of classical swine fever, are used at the entrances and exits of building housing of pigs and of the holding itself.

The notice imposing these restriction is a legal document and it is, therefore, important that, like other official legal forms, it is completed accurately in all respects by the Official Veterinarian carrying out the inquiry.

A prominent notice, indicating that the holding is under suspicion of classical swine fever, will be placed at each entrance to the holding.

If it is considered necessary for the prevention of the further spread of disease, the ban on leaving the holding should be extended to cover other species of animal.

The owner must be instructed that, although the Official Veterinarian will make an official inventory of the stock for epidemiological purposes (sub-section 4.4, all the pigs in the various categories on the holding must be counted and a list compiled of the number of pigs already dead or likely to be infected in each category. The list must be updated to take account of pig births and deaths during the period of suspicion. The information on the list must be produced on request and may be checked at each surveillance visit.

The emergency controls may involve only the holding on which there is a suspicion of classical swine fever or, if considered necessary by the NDCCC, may extend to other units whose proximity to or contact with the holding on which disease is suspected would render them at particular risk if the disease were confirmed to be present.

If the presence of classical swine fever has not been confirmed or eliminated within 15 days after the imposition of movement restrictions on the holding under suspicion the official veterinary service will, if necessary, authorize the removal under supervision of pigs directly to a slaughterhouse designated by the SFVS:

- all the pigs on the holding have been inspected;
- the pigs to be moved for slaughter have been clinically examined, including the checking of the body temperatures of a proportion of them;
- each pig has been marked with an ear tag;
- the pigs are transported in a vehicle, which has been officially sealed;
- the slaughterhouse has been informed of the intention to send pigs for slaughter from a holding under suspicion of classical swine fever; the pigs are kept and slaughtered separately in time or space from other pigs;
- the vehicle and equipment used in the transport of the pigs are cleaned and disinfected immediately after the movement;
- account is taken, during ante mortem and post mortem inspection, of any signs which might suggest to presence of the classical swine fever virus;
- the meat derived from such pigs is used only on the home market.

The restrictions referred to above will remain in place until the suspicion of classical swine fever has been officially ruled out.

Should be considered prudent, the police will be requested to attend to enforce the restrictions.

4.2 The initial epidemiological enquiry

An epidemiological enquiry will be carried out with the objective of determining:

the length-of time classical swine fever may have been present on the holding before suspicion of the disease was reported;

the possible origin of the disease on the holding and the identification of other holdings on which there are pigs which may have become infected from the same source;

the movement of pigs, carcasses, meat, vehicles, material, or persons likely to have transported the virus to or from other pig holdings.

4.3 Extension of movement restrictions

If the Official Veterinarian has evidence that Classical Swine Fever could have been introduced from other holdings to the holding under suspicion or that the disease could by any means have been carried from the latter holding to other holdings, those other holdings must be placed under official restriction and surveillance in accordance with sub-section 4.1 until the presence of classical swine fever on the holding originally under suspicion has been officially ruled out.

4.4 Clinical inspection

Before the clinical inspection of the pig herd starts the Official Veterinarian will put on full protective clothing and will carry out thorough personal disinfection.

In carrying out the investigation the Official veterinarian must make an inventory of the different categories of pig on the holding -sows, gilt's, finishing pigs, weaned pigs and growers, and unweaned piglets.

A sketch plan should be made of the pig housing on the holding with an indication of the numbers of pigs in each category in each of the houses.

A careful inspection should be made of all the pigs on the holding and a record made of any signs of illness and of the identity and location on the holding of the pigs showing such abnormalities.

It is preferable to start the inspection of the herd in the parts of the holding in which the pigs are considered by the owner or the owners representative to be healthy, leaving the suspected pigs until last. In a large herd, particularly if assistance is limited, that may not be possible and it may be necessary to inspect the suspected pigs first.

Clinical features of Classical Swine Fever, which should be looked for, are:

pyrexia;

gastrointestinal or respiratory illness;
huddling;
discoloration and/or petechial hemorrhage of the skin;
inco-ordination, apathy, lethargy and inappetance.

Mild atypical disease may be seen, particularly in adult animals, in which the classical signs are absent.

4.5 Post mortem examinations

Having completed the inspection of all the live pigs the Official Veterinarian should carry out thorough examination of any dead pigs on the holding, and any abnormalities recorded.

Pathological lesions, which may be seen, include:
petechial hemorrhages in the mediastinal lymph nodes, urinary bladder, epiglottis and kidneys;
enlargement of the spleen;
splenic infarcts;
intestinal ulceration;
hemorrhage in the renal pelvis;
gross hemorrhage in the abdominal cavity.

4.6 Killing for diagnosis

If no dead pigs are available for post mortem or if the sample material from the dead pigs on the holding is not of a suitable quality for submission to the diagnostic laboratory the Official veterinarian may select a suitable sick pig or pigs to kill for post mortem examination and for the collection of samples.

Compensation is payable for any pigs compulsorily killed for diagnostic purposes, and the value of such pigs is decided by the Official Veterinarian. If the owner or the owner's representative disagrees with the valuation there is an appeal procedure, but killing will not be delayed by such an appeal.

The preferred method of killing single pigs for diagnosis is lethal injection into the jugular vein (Subsection 5.5).

4.7 Collection of samples,

Blood samples for the detection of virus should be collected from pigs showing clinical signs and preferably in the early stages of the disease. In the absence of clinical symptoms blood should be collected from pigs with temperatures of 40.5°C or more. Blood samples should also be taken from any pigs, which are to be

compulsorily killed for diagnostic purposes. See sub-section 5.5 for guidance on the collection of blood samples.)

Two samples should be collected from each pig, one sample with anticoagulant, and one without. Up to 10 blood samples should be collected from a holding under suspicion of being infected with classical swine fever.

The blood samples should, if necessary, be held at 4° C pending dispatch to the National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL).

Tissue samples should be taken from pigs which have died in the preceding 24 hours and in which no autolysis has occurred, or from pigs killed for diagnostic purposes. Tissue samples should be collected from at least two of three pigs.

The tissue samples must be collected as aseptically as possible, without contact with disinfectant, and should be put in separate clean containers, each labelled to indicate the holding number, the number for the pig from which the sample has been taken, the type of tissue, the name of the Official Veterinarian and the date of collection.

The submission form, which will accompany the samples, should provide details of the animals sampled, including the clinical and post mortem evidence and a note of other species of livestock present on the holding. The Official Veterinarian for the case dossier should retain one copy of the submission form and a copy should be sent by fax to the NDCCC.

No preservative should be used, but the samples should, if necessary, be held, like the blood samples, at 4° C pending dispatch to the NVL.

The tissues required for laboratory examination are normally:

tonsil, kidney and spleen;

ileum;

two of the following lymph nodes:

- petropharyngeal;
- parotid;
- mandibular; mesenteric.

Approximately 10 gm of spleen, kidney, and ileum should be obtained.

4.8 Collection of spleen samples

To collect a sample of spleen the pig should be laid on its right side.

The skin covering the left ribs and abdomen is reflected away from the spine.

A second clean knife is then used to cut between the third last and fourth last ribs, allowing the three last ribs to be reflected backwards towards the spine, so leaving the peritoneum intact and revealing the spleen underneath.

The peritoneum is raised using dissecting forceps and incised over the spleen.

The free end of the spleen is held with plain forceps and a 3 cm portion removed and placed in a clean container.

4.9 Collection of tonsils

The pig to be sampled should be lying on its back with its head extended. The skin and subcutaneous tissues are removed from between the mandibles to just behind the larynx.

From the chin vertical incisions are made the inside edges of the ramie and the tongue are reflected, cutting as close to the mandible as possible.

The tongue is pulled back to expose the tonsillar crypts on the dorsal aspect of the pharynx.

The tonsillar crypts can then be removed along with underlying connective tissue and placed in a clean container.

4.10 Dispatch of samples

The blood samples and tissue samples should be transported, preferably by courier, but in any event by the quickest available means, to the NVL. The laboratory should be informed that samples for diagnosis are being dispatched and given an indication of their expected time of their arrival so that preparations for their reception and testing can be made. During transit they should be kept cool, but not frozen. At the laboratory the samples may be held at 4° C, but should be tested without delay for Classical Swine Fever and, at least in the initial stages of the epidemic, for African swine fever. It is important also that, in the case of material being seropositive for classical swine fever virus, the possibility of the presence of antibodies to vaccine virus, BVD virus or border disease virus is checked:

It is important that the accompanies the samples to the laboratory includes an account of the recent clinical history of the herd and whatever epidemiological data are available, including, if possible, the likely source of the infection and the date of introduction.

4.11 Reporting to the NDCCC

Having completed the preliminary inquiry, collected the necessary blood and tissue samples and arranged for the samples to be dispatched to the NVL, the Official Veterinarian, before leaving the suspected premises, should complete the Preliminary

Report form and either fax it or make a telephone report to the NDCCC. In any event the Official Veterinarian should make telephone contact with the Centre so that he/she can be given instructions regarding any additional action which might be required before he/she leaves the holding.

4.12 Action pending laboratory results

The restrictions imposed in accordance with sub-section 4.1 will remain in force until the suspicion of classical swine fever has been officially ruled out.

The owner or the owner's representative should be informed that it may be up to three days before a result of the tests will be available, but that in the meantime the private veterinarian may visit the holding to treat any sick animals provided that strict disinfection procedures are carried out.

The Official Veterinarian should ensure, before leaving the holding, that the owner or the owner's representative fully understands the restrictions which have been imposed on movements and the disinfection procedures for authorized persons to enter or leave the holding.

Arrangements should be made for the safe disposal of the carcasses of pigs, which have died or have been killed for diagnostic purposes. This must be done under official supervision and in a manner, which avoids any risk of spread of the Classical Swine Fever virus.

Further surveillance visits to the holding under suspicion should be arranged in consultation with the NDCCC.

4.13 Negative diagnosis

In some cases it will be possible for the Official Veterinarian, on the basis of the clinical and post mortem findings, to advise the NDCCC that there is no evidence of the presence of classical swine fever on the holding. If the NDCCC is satisfied with such a negative report the restrictions imposed can be withdrawn immediately.

Otherwise it will be necessary to await the results of laboratory tests.

If the tests results are negative the restrictions imposed may be withdrawn immediately on the NDCCC. It may be, however, that the suspicion of Classical Swine Fever remains and that a decision is made, following consultation between the Official Veterinarian responsible for the investigation on the holding and the NDCCC, to keep the pigs under surveillance and to submit additional blood and/or tissue samples for testing at the NVL.

5. Confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever

5.1 Notifications

Within 24 hours of the official confirmation of the first outbreak of Classical Swine Fever the EU Commission and the other Member States will be informed of the outbreak. The Community Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS) will be used for such notifications, which will be made in accordance with Council Directive 82/894/EEC and Commission Decision 84/90/EEC.

The NDCCC will prepare the information for the notification, which must include at least the following details:

- the date on which Classical Swine Fever was suspected;
- the date on which Classical Swine Fever was confirmed;
- the methods used for confirmation;
- the location of the infected holding;
- its distance from the nearest pig farms;
- the number of pigs of each category on the holding,
- the number of pigs of each category in which Classical Swine Fever has been confirmed;
- the morbidity of the disease.

Notification will be made to the OIE within 24 hours of the first outbreak.

Relevant national and local agricultural and veterinary organisations will also be notified directly that Classical Swine Fever has been officially confirmed. Media announcements will also be made as appropriate.

Prominent notices will be erected indicating that the holding is infected with CSF

5.2. establishment of a local disease control centre

As soon as classical swine fever has been confirmed, the NDCCC arranges the establishment of a LDCC in the relevant Local SFVS and supplies it with all the veterinary, technical and administrative manpower and whatever other resources are necessary to achieve the control and eradication of the disease as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Within the LDCC a surveillance map will be prominently displayed showing the locations of all holdings with pigs in the protection and surveillance zones with an indication of the number of pigs on each of them. The map will be amended daily to

show the progress being made with the surveillance exercise and with the campaign in general.

The veterinarian in charge of the LDCC will brief the staff of the Centre daily on the progress being made and on any problems being encountered, and will make a similar report to the NDCCC.

5.3 in details the veterinarian in charge of the LDCC has to:

1. Inform the owner that disease has been confirmed that the SFVS intends to use his powers to slaughter the animals with all practical speed, and that until slaughtered they remain the property of the owner who is responsible for the feeding and tending of them.

2. Sign form as instructed, to extend the area of emergency restrictions.

3. Inform the DVO of confirmation of disease so that valuation, slaughter and disposal arrangements can be organised.

4. Arrange if necessary for the spraying of the surface of any roads adjacent to the Infected Place: then spray any yards and private roads leading to contaminated buildings and lastly the interiors of those buildings with an approved CSF disinfectant.

5. Take all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of disease by drainage. Where such a risk exists the drains must be plugged and the material held back and disinfected before being released. If it appears that slurry pits, lagoons, etc. have not been contaminated with the virus, appropriate steps should if possible be taken to ensure that contamination does not occur during preliminary disinfection and slaughter. Further advice will be available from the Expert Group when it arrives.

6. Arrange for poultry, cats and dogs on the Infected Place to be confined. (It may sometimes be advisable to ensure that poultry and animals in neighbouring premises also are confined so that they cannot stray into the Infected Place.)

7. Arrange for any "Keep Out" notices to be removed and for "Infected Place", "Footpath Closed" and "No admittance " posters to be displayed where necessary.

8. Instruct the occupier of the Infected Place or his agent, that the Rules applicable to the Infected Place must be strictly observed.

9. Check the electrical installation on the farm. In all cases where this appears makeshift, homemade, or where there is any doubt about its safety, have the electrical installation checked by a qualified electrician before disinfection (other than preliminary spraying) is commenced.

10. The physical state of the premises must be assessed to identify possible difficulties in cleansing and disinfection.

11. Arrange for the veterinary surgeon in charge of any artificial insemination centre affected by the declaration (or extension) of the Infected Area to be notified immediately by the most expeditious means of the outbreak and for this notification to be confirmed in writing with a copy to the NDCCC.

12. Ensure that veterinary practicing in the Protection Zone are notified of the outbreak by telephone and confirm this by follow-up letter. (they must also be notified of all subsequent outbreaks in the Area).

13. Nominate the VO who is take charge of the Infected Place.

5.4 valuations of pigs on the infected holding

1. The owner of the infected holding or the owner's representative will be served with an official notice in writing indicating the intention to kill all the susceptible animals on the holding.

2. Valuation

a. Valuation of the animals on the holding will normally be carried out before they are killed. No compensation will be paid for animals that die before killing starts; but payment will be made for animals killed for diagnostic purposes.

b. Valuation will be carried out, either before or after killing by an Official Veterinarian from the LDCC by a committee appointed by the SFVS according to the Law on Veterinary Activities.

c. In any event valuation or problems arising from the valuation will not be allowed to delay the killing of all susceptible animals on the infected holding.

3. Before valuation and killing start any public roads immediately adjacent to the infected holding, yards, roads and pathways on the holding and the interior of any contaminated buildings should be sprayed with disinfectant approved for use against CSF disease.

4. Dogs, cats, and poultry on the infected holding and on adjacent holdings should be confined.

5. Rats on an infected place

a. Immediately on confirmation of CSF the DVO (District Veterinary Officer) or the officer in charge of the Centre should make an assessment of rat infestation.

b. If evidence of rat infestation is found, rat control measures should be taken if possible before the environment of the rats has been disturbed by preliminary

disinfection and slaughter. If pest operators are not available the DVO should make preliminary contact and arrangements with commercial rodent control firm.

c. The operators should warn the farmer about the possible danger to dogs and cats of certain rat poisons.

d. Arrangements should be made for a second visit to the Infected Place after the preliminary disinfection has been completed to check the need for return visits by operators to replenish poisonous baits laid at the first visit.

e. Immediately after the confirmation of an initial outbreak in the Protection Zone whose farms are not infected should take action if rats are present in substantial numbers.

f. Action taken with regard to rat infestation should be reported on when submitting the preliminary report.

g. It is important that rodent control activities do not delay necessary procedures on the Infected Place.

6. Hedgehogs on an infected place.

a. The officer in charge of the Centre must ensure an enquiry is made to ascertain whether hedgehogs are common in the vicinity and whether there has been any unusual mortality among them.

b. If possible hedgehogs found in the vicinity of an outbreak should be destroyed.

c. The most satisfactory way of killing hedgehogs is by means of chloroform in a confined space.

7. Permits to enter or leave an Infected Place.

a. The number of permits issued must be kept to an absolute minimum; apart from those necessary for the conduct of operations on the Infected Place, they should not be issued except in cases where, on investigation, they appear to be essential. They should not be issued before completion of the preliminary disinfection except in cases of extreme urgency e.g. a visit of a doctor. The closest cooperation of the occupier of the Infected Place must be sought and arrangements made for tradesmen, postmen and other regular visitors to leave their goods or messages with the inspector in charge at the main entrance. School children should normally be allowed to return to school as soon as the preliminary disinfection has been completed. Any person leaving the Infected Place must carry out appropriate disinfection.

b. The VO in charge must himself issue all permits until disinfection has been completed; they may then be issued either by the VO in charge or he may delegate this to the police guarding the premises.

c. Each permit to enter or leave an Infected Place should be completed in triplicate and may include as many names as required. The top copy should be handed to the person named in the permit or to the person in charge of the party if more than one person is named, the second to the inspector on duty at the entrance to the Infected Place and the third copy retained by the VO. Additional conditions may be included if necessary.

d. Persons on the Infected Place at the time of confirmation of disease and who live elsewhere should not be allowed to leave in the outer clothing they were wearing at the time; arrangements should be made for messages to be sent to their homes so that they can obtain fresh clothes, into which they should change before they are permitted to leave. The outer clothing they were wearing must be disinfected before being returned to them.

e. Employees of the public services may, in an emergency, be granted a permit to enter an Infected Place to carry out urgent work. The officer in charge should render all possible assistance including, if necessary, the provision of overall, so that necessary work may be carried out without delay.

5.4 killing of pigs on the infected holding

Before killing starts arrangements must be made by the Official Veterinarian and/or by the LDCC for the safe disposal of the carcasses, including the possibility of their removal to a rendering plant for their safe destruction there.

In the case of disease in a holding with a large number of pigs it may be necessary, because of limits on the daily capacity of the rendering plants, to kill the herd in a phased manner with the production of no more than a predetermined weight of carcasses on each day of the operation.

In cases of killing phased over a number of days the first pigs to be killed should be those which are in groups containing animals showing clinical evidence of the disease, followed by those most likely to have become infected by the first affected animals.

In cases in which killing could be delayed by a limit on the daily capacity of the rendering plants the alternatives of burial or cremation of the carcasses on or near the infected holding should be considered, taking account of the suitability of the land and environmental controls.

If there is no alternative to phased killing every precaution must be taken to avoid any spread of infection from the infected holding.

In killing animals for the purpose of controlling classical swine fever account must be taken of their welfare according to the Law for the Protection, Health and Welfare of Animals 46(1)94 end 75(1)/2000, and the provisions of Council Directive 93/119/ EC on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing must be carefully followed.

The pigs will, by preference, be killed by electrocution to ensure that no blood is spilled, and the equipment to carry out the task will be provided promptly by the LDCC. Other methods of killing are: stunning with a penetrative captive bolt, followed by the use of a pitching rod to ensure that the animal is dead; a lethal injection, which is appropriate for small numbers of pigs or for large numbers of small pigs.

It may be necessary, as part of the epidemiological enquiry, to collect further blood samples at the time of killing. Guidance on any such samples required will be given by the Expert Group in the NDCCC.

Arrangements should be made, by the erection of temporary pens if necessary, to confine the pigs in such a way as to make killing easy for the slaughter man and stress-free for the pigs, while allowing the easy removal of the carcasses to load them into the vehicles for transport to the rendering plant or other disposal site.

Care must be taken to ensure that all the pigs are dead before they are loaded for removal from the holding or disposed of on the site.

Under exceptional circumstances pigs may be removed from the holding for killing, and this should be done only after thorough consultation with and approval by the NDCCC. In such a case the transportation of the pigs to the place of killing must be carried out under official supervision and in a way, which avoids any risk of the Classical Swine Fever virus spreading.

Small pigs can be killed, without moving them from their normal living quarters, by a lethal injection into the heart or anterior vena cava.

The killing process must be carried out under official supervision and in a manner, which avoids the risk of the classical swine fever virus spreading. After completion of killing and disposal of carcasses report must be completed and forwarded to NDCCC without delay. The times of commencement and completion of killing, burial or cremation should be annotated.

5.5 sampling from or injection into the jugular vein or the anterior vena cava

5.5.1 The jugular vein

The pig is restrained in the standing position.

The needle is inserted in the jugular groove about 5 cm. cranial to the thoracic inlet.

The needle is directed slightly medially and backwards and inserted dorsally until the jugular vein is penetrated. The recommended needle size is 16 g. up to 80 mm long.

5.5.2 The anterior vena cava

For pigs, which are too small for the technique of entry to the jugular vein in the standing, position the anterior vena cava is a good alternative.

Unweaned pigs or small-weaned pigs should be firmly restrained on their backs with their heads pressed down flat on the surface on which they are lying.

The needle is inserted on the right side in the neck furrow slightly anterior and lateral to the tip of the sternum on an imaginary line joining the tip of the sternum to the right ear.

The needle is directed, at an angle of 30° to the vertical, downward, slightly backward and medially until the anterior vena cava is penetrated.

For larger pigs a very similar technique can be used with the pig in the standing position.

To minimise damage to the blood vessels it is important that a needle of the smallest gauge appropriate for the size of the pig is used and that the anterior vena cava is penetrated anterior to the first ribs.

5.6 disposals of carcasses

1. Because of the highly infectious nature of CSF it is preferable to dispose of the carcasses on the infected holding, if possible by burial or, failing that, by cremation.

2. The dimensions of a burial pit large enough for 60 pigs carcasses with a 2 m. cover are: length 6 m.; width 3 m.; depth 4 m.

3. To prevent carcasses in a burial pit from rising to the surface, the abdomens should be cut open before burial to allow gases to escape from the alimentary tract and the abdominal cavity.

4. A check must be made on whether burial is excluded by the nature of the land, in particular the level of the water table, by proximity to watercourses, by other environmental factors or by legal prohibitions. The burial sites should clearly mark on a map held in the LDCC. Details of the map references must be forwarded to the

NDCCC. If burial is not possible, cremation should be considered, and enquiries made regarding any possible environmental problems. If cremation is an alternative solution, tyres should not be used.

5. If there is no alternative to the removal of carcasses from the holding to a site as near as possible to it for disposal by burial, cremation, incineration or rendering the handling and transportation arrangements must be such as to guarantee that no dissemination of the virus will result.

In particular:

a. Carcasses should be sprayed before removal with a disinfectant active against the virus of CSF

b. The vehicles used to transport the carcasses must be completely drip-proof, covered and sealed.

c. Each vehicle, including the driver's cab, the exterior and the wheels, must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after loading and before leaving the infected holding.

d. The vehicles will avoid stopping between the infected holding and the place of disposal of the carcasses, and will follow an approved route which, as far as is possible, avoids passing close to holdings with susceptible animals.

e. Each vehicle must again be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before leaving the disposal site.

5.7 destruction of material

Material, equipment or other objects, which may have been contaminated with the virus of Classical Swine Fever, and which, therefore, could be a cause of spread of the disease may have to be destroyed if their decontamination by the normal process of disinfection is not possible. Articles or materials to be destroyed will be valued and compensation will be paid.

The destruction of any such material, equipment, or other objects must be carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Official Veterinarian and under his/her supervision.

The meat of pigs from the infected holding slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of the disease and the imposition of movement controls will, if possible, be traced and destroyed under supervision so as to ensure that there is no risk of spread of the virus of Classical Swine Fever.

5.8 Further epidemiological enquiries.

Following the confirmation of infection with classical swine fever further intensive epidemiological enquiries will be made in order to be certain that appropriate control measures are in place on all other holdings on which the pigs may have been exposed to the virus of classical swine fever. This enquiry is the specific responsibility of the Expert Group.

During the enquiry all the necessary back and forward tracings should be carried out with the aim of identifying previously undetected sources of infection and herds, which may have been put at risk by direct or indirect exposure to the virus of Classical Swine Fever. Exposure to infection carried by visitors should not be ignored during such an enquiry, and blood samples should be taken, and repeated if necessary, to confirm the status of herds about which there is any doubts. It is essential to detect outbreaks as early as possible in order to minimise the dissemination of the infection.

5.9 Cleaning and disinfection

5.9.1 Cleaning and disinfection should be started as soon as the pigs have been killed and removed from the holding and must be carried out in a methodical way.

The Official Veterinarian in charge of the infected holding should draw up a plan of action for cleaning and disinfection and should supervise all stages of the operation.

Prior to the start of the operations a note should be made of any damage to the fabric of the buildings and equipment, which are to be cleaned and disinfected. This will indicate areas, such as cracked floors and walls or loose fittings, which will require special attention; and will also give an inventory of existing damage to the premises so that subsequent claims for compensation arising from these official activities may be more easily dealt with. In addition a check should be made to ensure that the electrical installations are safe, and unlikely to be made unsafe by the use of washing water. Electricity and water meters should be read so that the owner may be paid for the resources used.

Cleaning and disinfection are carried out in two parts as follows.

5.9.2 Preliminary cleaning and disinfection

The parts of the holding in which pigs were housed and any other parts of the holding, such as buildings or yards, which may have been contaminated by the movement of pigs or during killing or post mortem examination, should be sprayed with a disinfectant officially approved as effective against the virus of classical swine fever.

Any tissue or blood which may have been spilled during killing or post mortem examination or gross contamination of buildings, yards or equipment should be carefully collected and disposed of in such a way as to make it safe, preferably to the same destination as the carcasses.

The disinfectant used should remain on the surface for at least 24 hours.

5.9.3 Final cleaning and disinfection

Grease and dirt should be removed from all surfaces with a degreasing compound and washed with cold water.

The surfaces should then be sprayed again with an approved disinfectant.

After seven days the premises should be treated again with a degreasing compound, rinsed with cold water, sprayed with approved disinfectant and rinsed again with cold water.

Manure and used bedding should be stacked, sprayed on the surface of the stack with approved disinfectant, covered and left to heat for 42 days.

Slurry should be stored for at least 42 days, longer if it is believed to have been heavily contaminated.

5.9.3 When the final disinfection has been completed the VO in charge of the work must complete the form.

5.10 preventive killing

The official veterinary service may apply the measures for dealing with a confirmed infected holding (valuation, killing, disposal of carcasses and other contaminated materials, cleaning and disinfection) to other holdings on which pigs may have become infected as a result either of their location or direct or indirect contact with the infected holding, even though they show no clinical signs of Classical Swine Fever.

When preventive killing is carried out, random sampling and laboratory testing of the pigs will be carried out for epidemiological purposes.

5.11 derogation for separate production units

In the case of holdings which contain two or more separate production units the Local SFVS may derogate healthy pig production units on an infected holding from the requirement to kill the pigs and to dispose of their carcasses on condition that the Official Veterinarian has confirmed the structure and size of these production units and that the arrangements on them are such as to provide completely separate facilities for housing, care and feeding of the pigs so that virus would be prevented

from spreading from one production unit to another. The Commission will be informed if this derogation is applied.

This derogation allows the fattening of pigs on such separate units to be completed.

5.12 further report on the outbreak

As soon as possible after the initial report to the EU Commission and to the other Member States in accordance with sub-section 5.1 a further report will be sent giving details of the date(s) on which the pigs on the infected holding were killed and the carcasses destroyed.

If the derogation-referred to in sub-section 5.11 has been applied, details of the number of pigs to be killed at a later date and the time limit for their killing will be included in the report.

Any available information regarding the epidemiology of the outbreak and the known or possible origin of the infection will be given at the same time.

Information, as required in sub-section 5.1 and in this sub-section, will similarly be provided in respect of each subsequent outbreak of classical swine fever until the number of infected holdings and the dispersion of the disease show it to be extensive.

Regular detailed reports on the outbreaks will be made to the Standing Veterinary Committee.

6. Establishment of protection and surveillance zone

6.1 General

As soon as the diagnosis of Classical Swine Fever has been confirmed on a holding the Local SFVS establish a protection zone with a radius of at least three kilometres around the infected holding. The protection zone will be within a surveillance zone with a radius of at least ten kilometres around the infected holding.

The controls listed below as applying to those zones are in addition to those that are listed above in sub-section 4.1 and that, on confirmation of CSF are extended to apply to adjacent holdings with susceptible animals.

6.1.1 The zones may be increased in size in accordance with the epidemiological data gathered during the enquiry and their size will also take account of other factors such as:

the available serological evidence;

natural and other boundaries in the area;
other geographical features;
the location and proximity of pig holdings in the area;
patterns of trade in pigs in the area;
the availability of slaughterhouses;- the checks employed and the facilities for carrying them out;

whether or not killing is carried out on the infected holding.

All necessary measures will be taken, including the use of prominent signs and warning notices on roads and the use of the national and local media, such as newspapers and television, to ensure that all persons in the protection and surveillance zones and any persons who might wish to visit those zones on business connected with the pig industry are fully aware of the restrictions in force (see sub-section 6.1.2).

Measures will also be taken, including the use of the police as appropriate, to ensure the strict-enforcement of the control measures in the protection and surveillance zones.

6.1.2. Publicity and advice

Notification to Veterinary Surgeons in an Protection Zone. On confirmation of disease, and as soon as the address and telephone number of the Centre is known, a telephone call should be made and a confirming letter subsequently despatched from the District Veterinary Office to all veterinary surgeons known to be practising in the Protection Zone.

Classical Swine Fever booklet "A Guide to Farmers in an Infected Area" has been designed as a guide or Code of Practice to farmers. Immediately following confirmation of disease the booklet will be distributed to all agricultural holdings in the protection zone.

Leaflet may be handed to owners on request.

Poster. A poster should be exhibited throughout the Protection Zone on police notice boards and at village halls, libraries, post offices, etc. The assistance of the police and local authorities should be sought to distribute the posters.

Signposting of roads. Arrangements should be made with the local authority to erect the notices on roads at appropriate points. Arrangements should be made to return these to store as soon as the protection Zone restrictions are lifted.

Persons resident on a farm in a Protection Zone should avoid coming into contact with any other farm animals and should refrain from going into fields or

premises where such stock may be driven later. Before leaving the Protection Zone they should:

Disinfect all footwear used;

Wear clothes which have had no possible contact with farm stock -if there is any doubt the clothes should be dry cleaned; Wash with plenty of hot water and soap, not forgetting the hair; Disinfect the outside of any item that may have been in contact with other articles in general use on the farm.

6.1.3. Visits by officials to Premises in a Protection Zone

Veterinary staff must suspend any routine duties by the other officers of the Ministry. The DVO should pass on the instructions to the officers concerned.

By non-Ministry officials

Visits to farmers should be suspended unless absolutely essential. Officers of the authorities such as water, electricity, telephone, land survey etc are not permitted to visit the premises within the protection zone for one week following the outbreaks. Permission to resume visits to premises situated in two km radius around the infected place should be requested from the District Veterinary Officer. On the other hand if outbreaks continue to occur, it may be necessary to suspend visits for a considerable time.

6.1.4. Military authorities in a protection zone

No land within or adjacent to the protection zone should be used for training exercises or manoeuvres. If movement in or through the protection zone is essential vehicles and personnel will be confined to roads and will observe any restrictions imposed by the Ministry. The NDCCC will be consulted about the use of land entirely under the Military Service control e.g. firing ranges, and if livestock cannot gain access to it, permission for its use can be given.

When an outbreak of CSF disease has been confirmed, the DVO must inform by telephone all appropriate Military Service personnel contacts and they will be responsible for notifying the various units likely to be concerned. Messages must give the name of the stockowner concerned, the address of the Infected Place, together with the full national grid reference and the extent of the Protection Zone.

6.2 controls in the protection zone

In the protection zone (in addition to those listed in sub-section 4.1) the following measures will be carried out:

1. A census will be made of all pig holdings as soon as possible;

2. All these holdings will be visited by an Official Veterinarian within seven days with the purpose of: confirming the location and numbers of pigs; advising pig keepers about the controls, the precautions to be taken, the symptoms of Classical Swine Fever and the importance of prompt reporting of suspected disease; collecting blood samples for surveillance if required by the Expert Group;

3. The movement and transport of pigs on public or private roads will be prohibited;

4. With the agreement of the Standing Veterinary Committee derogation may be granted, after the completion of clinical visits by an Official Veterinarian to all the holdings in the zone and at least seven days after the imposition of the zone, to allow slaughter pigs from outside the protection zone to be transported to a slaughterhouse within the zone;

5. The transit of pigs through the zone, on main roads designated by the NDCCC, without stopping or unloading will be permitted without prior approval;

6. Vehicles and equipment used to transport pigs, other livestock, or materials, which may be contaminated, and which are used within the protection zone will not be permitted to leave:

- a holding within the protection zone;
- the protection zone;
- a slaughterhouse;

Without having been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with procedures specified by the official veterinary service and officially inspected to ensure full compliance with those procedures;

7. No other species of animal will be allowed to enter or leave a holding without the authorisation of the Local SFVS;

8. Any movement of dead animals within the protection zones is prohibited unless preceding official veterinary permission

9. Fairs, markets, shows or other gatherings of susceptible animals, including collection and distribution, will be prohibited;

10. Hunting will be prohibited;

11. Manure, litter and slurry must not be moved out of a protection zone;

12. The following general advice applies to activities in a protection zone:

Visits to farmers must be restricted to what is absolutely essential and then be subject to disinfection routines.

Persons from rural parts of a protection zone should not go on to land where there is livestock.

Representatives of commercial firms should be urged to stay away from farms in protection zones.

Meetings of farmers or farm workers or any other persons who have contact with susceptible animals should not be held in the protection zone.

In protection zones walking, fishing or gathering of caper, mushrooms, snails etc, should be strongly discouraged on farm land or land to which stock have access.

Farmers in the infected areas should be asked to keep away from markets being held in clean areas.

No movements of susceptible animals to the veterinary clinic are allowed. The veterinary surgeon should be advised to visit the farm premises.

6.3 duration of controls in the protection zone

The controls in the protection zone will remain in place at least until:

- final cleaning and disinfection have been completed on the infected holding;
- pigs on all the holdings have been clinically examined not less than 30 days after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection on the infected holding and have been found to have no signs of disease indicating the presence of classical swine fever;

-serological sampling and testing of pigs on all the holdings, in accordance with Appendix 1, has been carried out, not less than 30 days after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection on the infected holding, with no evidence of antibodies to the virus of Classical Swine Fever.

6.4 controls in the surveillance zone

In the surveillance zone the following measures will be carried out:

1. A census will be made of all pig holdings;
2. The movement and transport of pigs on public or private roads will be prohibited unless such movement has been approved by the Local SFVS;
3. Movement of pigs on service roads within holdings and transit of pigs-through the zone, on main roads designated by the NDCCC, without stopping or unloading will be permitted without prior approval.
4. Vehicles and equipment used to transport pigs, other livestock or materials which may be contaminated and which are used within the surveillance zone will not be permitted to leave the zone without first being cleaned and

disinfected in accordance with procedures laid down by the official veterinary service;

5. No other species of animal will be allowed to enter or leave a holding during the first seven days after the establishment of the zone without the authorisation of the Local SFVS;

6. Any death or illness of pigs on a holding within the zone will be reported to the Local SFVS so that an investigation of the possible presence of classical swine fever can be carried out;

7. No pigs will be removed from a holding on which they are kept within the zone until at least seven days after the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding.

8. Fairs, markets, shows or other gatherings of susceptible animals, including collection and distribution, will be prohibited;

9. Hunting will be prohibited;

10. Seven days after the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding authorisation may be given to remove pigs from the holding on which they are kept:

a. directly to an officially designated slaughterhouse, preferably within the protection zone or the surveillance zone, on condition that:

- all the pigs on the holding have been inspected;
- the pigs to be moved for slaughter have been clinically examined, including the checking of the body temperatures of a proportion of them;
- each pig has been marked with an ear tag;
- the pigs are transported in a vehicle which has been officially sealed;
- the slaughterhouse has been informed of the intention to send pigs for slaughter from the surveillance zone;
- the pigs are kept and slaughtered separately in time or space from other pigs;
- account is taken, during ante mortem and post mortem inspection, of any signs which might suggest the presence of the classical swine fever virus;

b. under exceptional circumstances, directly to another holding in the protection or surveillance zones, on condition that:

- all the pigs on the holding have been inspected;
- the pigs to be moved have been clinically examined, including the checking of the body temperatures of a proportion of them;

- each pig has been marked with an ear tag;
- the vehicles and equipment used for the transport of the pigs are cleaned and disinfected immediately after each transport operation.

6.5. Duration of controls in the surveillance zone.

The controls in the surveillance zone will remain in place at least until:

- final cleaning and disinfection have been completed on the infected holding;
- pigs on all the holdings have been clinically examined not less than 15 days after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection on the infected holding and have been found to have no signs of disease indicating the presence of classical swine fever;
- serological sampling and testing, either of sows in all breeding herds in the zone in accordance with Appendix 1 or of a random sample of pigs in the zone according to a protocol specifically agreed by the ED Standing Veterinary Committee, has been carried out not less than 15 days after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection on the infected holding with no evidence of antibodies to the virus of Classical Swine Fever.

6.6. Meat from pigs originating in the protection and surveillance zones

In the case of the authorised slaughter for human consumption of pigs from a protection zone or a surveillance zone in accordance with the conditions specified in sub-sections 6.5 and 6.7 the fresh meat produced from such slaughter:

Will be marked in accordance with the Annex to Council Directive 72/461/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat;

Will thereafter be treated in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 4(1) of Council Directive 80/215/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products in an establishment designated for the purpose by the official veterinary service;

Will be sent to the designated establishment for treatment in a vehicle or container, which is sealed before departure and remains sealed throughout the transport.

The above measures will be carried out unless the EU Standing Veterinary Committee has specifically agreed an alternative treatment.

6.7. Derogations and exceptions.

6.7.1 The Local SFVS may authorise the removal of pigs from a holding in the protection zone or the surveillance zone earlier than 21 days and seven days respectively after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection on the infected holding (sub-sections 6.2 and 6.4) to a rendering plant for rendering of their carcasses or to a place where they will be killed for burial or cremation.

Pigs removed under this derogation will be randomly tested for the presence of the virus of classical swine fever in accordance with the sampling criteria in Appendix I.

During the removal of such pigs all necessary precautions will be taken, including cleaning and disinfecting the vehicle after each transport operation, to avoid the risk of spreading the infection.

6.7.2 If the prohibitions on the removal of pigs from holdings in a protection zone or a surveillance zone (sub-sections 6.2 and 6.4) are, because of further outbreaks of the disease, maintained beyond 30 days and are causing problems in the care of the pigs, such as overcrowding of the housing, the official veterinary service may authorise the removal of pigs from such a holding on condition that:

- the Official Veterinarian has confirmed that there is a problem in the care of the pigs;
- all the pigs on the holding have been inspected;
- the pigs to be moved have been clinically examined, including the checking of the body temperatures of a proportion of them;
- each pig has been marked with an ear tag;
- the holding of destination is located in the protection zone or the surveillance zone;
- precautions are taken during the movement of such pigs, including cleaning and disinfection of the vehicle after each transport operation, to avoid the risk of spreading the infection.

6.8. Extensions of restrictions

If the Official Veterinarian has evidence that classical swine fever could have been introduced to the infected holding from other holdings or carried from the infected holding to other holdings, as a result of the movement of pigs, vehicles or persons or in any other way, such holdings will be placed under official surveillance and made subject to the restrictions which apply to holdings under suspicion as set out in sub-section 4.1. The purpose of the official surveillance is the immediate detection of any signs of Classical Swine Fever.

The Local SFVS may authorise the removal of pigs from a holding under official surveillance and movement restrictions, other than those on account of which the measures were imposed, directly to a slaughterhouse under official supervision for immediate slaughter.

In such a case the conditions for removal, slaughter and use of the meat will be those which apply to pigs removed for slaughter from a holding in the protection zone as set out in sub-sections 6.2 and 6.4 and will be enforced by the official veterinary service.

6.9. Additional surveillance

Regardless of the evidence about the origin or spread of the disease, particular attention will be paid to holdings on which waste food (swill) is fed to pigs.

Such holdings will be visited at regular intervals during the outbreak to ensure that the conditions of the authorisation to use processed waste food for the feeding of pigs are being complied with, in particular that the heat treatment of the waste food is capable of destroying the virus of classical swine fever, that there is no possibility of the recontamination of heat treated food by unprocessed waste food, and that the pigs have no possible access to untreated waste food.

Clinical inspections of all the pigs on the holding will also be carried out to confirm that they are free from any signs of Classical Swine Fever.

7. Repopulation of the infected holding

7.1 The timing of repopulation

The reintroduction of pigs to the holding will not be permitted until at least 30 days after the completion of final cleaning and disinfection as set out in subsection 5.9.2

7.2 The method of repopulation

Account will be taken of the husbandry system practised on the holding, and the method of restocking must conform to one of the following procedures.

7.2.1 In the case of holdings on which the pigs are kept outside, the reintroduction of pigs will start with the placing of sentinel piglets, known to be seronegative for antibodies against classical swine fever, in various parts of the holding, according to the instructions of the Official Veterinarian in charge.

At 21 days and at 42 days after being placed on the holding these piglets will be sampled and tested for the presence of antibodies. If all the piglets remain free

from antibodies classical swine fever, full repopulation will be allowed as soon as negative results of the second (42-day) test are received.

7.2.2 In the case of all other types of husbandry, repopulation will be according to the protocol described in sub-paragraph 7.2.1 or according to the following provisions.

Total repopulation will be allowed on condition that:

All the pigs arrive within a period of eight days; All the pigs originate from holdings, which are outside the restricted zones and under no form of restriction;

No pig may leave the holding until at least 60 days after the arrival of the last pigs;

A serological examination of the repopulated herd is carried out, in accordance with Appendix I, not less than 30 days after the arrival of the last pigs.

8. Classical swine fever in a slaughterhouse

8.1 Suspected disease.

Classical swine fever may be suspected in a slaughterhouse at either ante mortem or post mortem inspection.

In either case the action taken, in imposing movement restrictions and carrying out an investigation, will be similar to the procedures laid out in Section 4 on dealing with suspected classical swine fever on a pig holding.

In particular the restrictions imposed will be:

- The slaughter of animals will be stopped;
- Live pigs in the lairage will be confined there and not allowed to leave the slaughterhouse;
- No pigs or other animals will be allowed to enter the slaughterhouse;
- No pig carcasses or pig meat will be allowed to leave the slaughterhouse;
- No materials or waste likely to transmit the virus of classical swine fever will be allowed to leave the slaughterhouse;
- Persons will be allowed to enter or leave the slaughterhouse only if authorized to do so by an official of the official veterinary service;
- Vehicles will be allowed to enter or leave the slaughterhouse only if authorized to do so by an official of the official veterinary service.

An investigation will be carried out with the objective of confirming or eliminating the presence of classical swine fever.

The investigation will include clinical examination of the pigs on the premises, with special attention being given to the suspected pigs or groups, the examination of post mortem material and the collection, as appropriate, of blood and tissue samples for submission for testing to the NVL.

As in a field investigation a pig or pigs will be killed if necessary for diagnostic purposes.

Simultaneously with the investigation at the slaughterhouse, an investigation will be carried out on the holding of origin of the pig or pigs under suspicion at the slaughterhouse, in order to determine whether there is further evidence to support the suspicion of the presence of disease.

Epidemiological data will be collected at that time regarding movements of pigs on and off the holding, along with other information which might be of assistance in the control of the outbreak in the event of Classical Swine Fever being confirmed.

8.2 Confirmation of Classical Swine Fever.

When Classical Swine Fever is confirmed in a slaughterhouse the Local SFVS will ensure that:

- All pigs in the slaughterhouse are killed without delay;
- The carcasses and offal of infected or contaminated pigs are destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of Classical Swine Fever spreading;
- Cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment, including vehicles, are carried out according to instructions given by the Local SFVS and under the supervision of an Official Veterinarian;
- An epidemiological enquiry is carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 4.2;
- No pigs are allowed on to the premises for slaughter until at least 24 hours after the completion of cleaning and disinfection.

Pigs on the holding of origin of the infected pigs will also be killed if the epidemiological evidence supports such a course of action.

9. Classical swine fever in a livestock market

9.1 Suspected disease.

When classical swine fever is suspected in market, the veterinary officer in charge shall impose immediately movement restrictions to prevent the possibility of widespread dissemination of the disease by animals, vehicles, people, and materials.

In particular the restrictions imposed will be: the sale of animals will be stopped;

all animals in the market will remain in their pens and will not be allowed to leave;

no animals will be allowed to enter the market;

no carcasses of pigs or other animals will be allowed to leave the market;

no materials or waste likely to transmit the virus of classical swine fever will be allowed to leave the market;

persons will be allowed to enter or leave the market only if authorised to do so by an official of the Local SFVS will be required to disinfect their footwear before leaving;

vehicles will be allowed to enter or leave the market only if authorised to do so by an official of the Local SFVS;

vehicles leaving the market will be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the instructions of an official of the Local SFVS;

appropriate means of disinfection, using a disinfectant officially approved as effective against the virus of classical swine fever, will be placed at all vehicular and pedestrian entrances to and exits from the market.

An investigation will be carried out to confirm or rule out the presence of classical swine fever in the market using the same principles as for the investigation of suspected disease in a slaughterhouse as set out in subsection 8.1, including the possibility of the killing of a pig or pigs for diagnostic purposes.

The veterinary officer in charge shall without delay inform the veterinary officer in charge of the holding of origin on the suspicion of the disease.

The holding of origin of the suspected group or groups of pigs will be the subject of an investigation and, along with any holdings which have received from the market pigs which might have been exposed to infection with the virus of classical swine fever, will be placed under surveillance at least until the suspicion of infection has been ruled out.

9.2 confirmation of classical swine fever

When Classical Swine Fever is confirmed in a livestock market the Local SFVS will ensure that:

all the pigs in the market are killed without delay;

the carcasses are destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of classical swine fever spreading;

bedding material, manure, and other waste capable of transmitting the virus of classical swine fever are safely disposed of;

cleaning and disinfection of the buildings, pens, passageways and equipment, including vehicles, are carried out according to instructions given by the official veterinary service and under the supervision of an Official Veterinarian;

no animals will be allowed to enter the market until at least 72 hours after the completion of cleaning and disinfection.

Pigs on the holding of origin of the infected pigs will also be killed if the epidemiological evidence supports such a course of action.

9.3 Similar measures will be taken in the event of Classical Swine Fever being suspected or confirmed in a collection centre.

10. Classical wine fever in pigs in transit

Although the distances in the Republic of Lithuania are very short, the following measures must be taken in case of suspicion of the disease:

10.1 suspicion of disease

When Classical Swine Fever is suspected in pigs in transit the whole consignment will be taken to holding premises on which there are no resident pigs, or to the premises of origin of the pigs under suspicion, where they will remain until the presence of the disease has been confirmed or ruled out.

The controls imposed will be the same as those, which apply to a holding under suspicion as set out in sub-section 4.1.

The investigation and epidemiological enquiry will be focused on the holding of origin of the pigs under suspicion as in the case of suspected disease in a slaughterhouse or livestock market.

10.2 confirmation of classical swine fever

When classical swine fever is confirmed in a consignment of pigs, which was in transit at the time the suspicion of infection was raised, all the pigs in the consignment will be killed.

Pigs on the holding of origin of the infected pigs will also be killed if the epidemiological evidence supports such a course of action.

The other measures taken will, in general, be those, which apply to an infected, holding.

10.3 Similar measures will be taken in the event of classical swine being suspected or confirmed at a border inspection post.

11. Emergency vaccination against classical swine fever

11.1 Prohibition of vaccination

Vaccination against Classical Swine Fever is prohibited, regardless of the type of vaccine that may be available for the purpose.

11.2 Emergency vaccination in exceptional circumstances

Notwithstanding the prohibition, approval may be given, in exceptional circumstances only, for emergency vaccination to be carried out in an infected area if classical swine fever has been confirmed and if the epidemic is spreading and threatening to be beyond control by the severest stamping out measures.

Should the Local SFVS wish to proceed with such an emergency vaccination campaign, a proposal, in the form of an action plan, will be submitted by The NDCCC for approval by the Commission of the European Union and by the Standing Veterinary Committee.

The plan, which will be prepared by the LDCC in consultation with epidemiologists from the Expert Group, will provide information about:

- the disease situation which has given rise to such a proposal;

- the factors that strengthen the case for emergency vaccination to be authorized, which may include: high population density of pigs; origin of the outbreaks obscure; rapidly increasing number of outbreaks; infected holdings distributed over a wide area;

- the size of the area in which it is proposed to carry out emergency vaccination, which will be decided after consultation between the SFVS epidemiologists from the

Expert Group and Local SFVS with detailed local knowledge of the area at risk from further spread of the disease;

the number and categories of pigs that would be vaccinated;

the vaccine that would be used;

the duration of the vaccination campaign;

the system to be used to identify and register vaccinated animals;

the measures that would be taken to control the movement of pigs and pig products.

11.3 Establishment of an Emergency Vaccination Section in the LDCC

Provided approval is given for the Emergency Vaccination Campaign, a Vaccination Section will be set up in the LDCC.

Appropriate local publicity will be given to the decision to proceed with compulsory vaccination in the area, and measures will be taken to ensure that the campaign is completed with the minimum delay. The geographical area in which vaccination will be carried out will be clearly defined, using as boundaries such physical features as roads and rivers or other natural boundaries, and a comprehensive list prepared of all holdings with susceptible animals in the proposed vaccination area. The locations of all the holdings on which susceptible animals will be subjected to vaccination will be marked on a map or maps of the appropriate scale, with an indication of the approximate number of animals on each holding.

Additional veterinary, technical and administrative staff will be allocated to the Vaccination Section, so as to ensure that there is no interference with the other activities of the LDCC. The aim will be to complete the vaccination in the designated area in seven working days.

The Vaccination Section will be supplied inter alia with: sufficient vaccine to complete the campaign; appropriate facilities for the transport and storage of the vaccine; facilities for the sterilization of equipment such as multidose syringes;

waste containers for used disposal vaccination equipment, empty vaccine bottles and other potentially high risk waste;

protective clothing for use by the vaccination teams;

disinfectant and buckets, brushes and sponges for personal disinfection by the vaccination teams;

catching instruments (wire rope nooses with stainless steel handles) for restraining pigs during vaccination;

sufficient unique, serially numbered ear tags of a size and design appropriate for the identification of all the ages of pigs to be vaccinated, and pliers with which to apply these tags;

11.4 Operation of the Emergency Vaccination Campaign

A vaccination team will consist of a veterinarian and a lay technical assistant. Each team will be supplied daily with the following materials and equipment:

- adequate vaccine to complete the days work;
- 2 automatic multidose syringes with spare parts, belt and holster;
- a small steriliser for the multidose syringes;
- disposable syringes and needles;
- containers for used disposable syringes and needles, empty vaccine bottles and other waste;
- pig catching equipments;
- a supply of all the necessary forms

Administrative staff at the Section will make appointments for the vaccination teams and, in doing so, will ask for adequate help to be available during vaccination to restrain pigs and to doing so, will ask adequate help to be available during vaccination to restrain pigs and to provide other necessary assistance and will obtain details of the current pig population on the holding. Only exceptionally will vaccination visits be made without prior arrangement.

Each vaccination team will be given a duty sheet at the start of each working day, listing the holdings to be visited, the times of the visits and the approximated numbers of pigs on each holding.

On arrival at a holding on which pigs are to be vaccinated the veterinarian will explain the Emergency Vaccination Campaign to the owner or person in charge.

The members of the vaccination team will put on their protective clothing and carry out thorough personal disinfection before going near the part of the holding in which pigs are housed.

Before vaccination commences the herd will be clinically inspected. Any suspicion that animals on the holding are infected with classical swine fever will be reported immediately to the LDCC which will arrange for an investigation to be carried out by one of their veterinarians. The vaccinator will not become involved in such an investigation other than serving a notice that the herd is under suspicion and subject to the usual restrictions, or in the collection of diagnostic samples only exceptionally, if requested to do so by the LDCC.

If Classical Swine Fever cannot immediately be ruled out vaccination herd will not proceed at that time. If the herd is found to be clinically free from evidence of Classical Swine Fever, vaccination will be carried out.

In carrying out the-vaccinations the manufacturers instruction will be strictly adhered to, with particular regard to the dosage rate, the optimal injection sites and the exclusion of animals under a certain age.

Each pig vaccinated, regardless of age, will be identified by a unique, serially numbered ear tag. A record will be kept on pro forma of the number of pigs vaccinated in each category of the serial numbers used.

Equipment used will be cleaned and disinfected, and sterilized if necessary, when vaccination of the herd has been completed. Thorough personal disinfection will also be carried out. The emergency vaccination area, is, by definition, at high risk of suffering outbreaks of the disease. It is, therefore, vitally important that every precaution is taken to ensure that there is no risk of infection being spread by the activities of any vaccination team and that no accusation of negligence will be made against any team in the event of subsequent outbreaks occurring in the area.

Before leaving the holding, a holding vaccination record form will be completed in duplicate, the signature of the owner or person in charge obtained and a copy left on the holding.

At the end of the day's duties the vaccination team will return to the Vaccination Section where used disposable equipment and other waste will be put safely in a container for that purpose, other equipment which may have been contaminated will be sterilized after cleaning and disinfection, and the relevant forms will be completed and returned to the administrative staff. The Emergency Vaccination Campaign map will be updated daily to indicate progress.

The veterinarian in charge of the Section or his administrative counterpart will report daily to both the NDCCC and the LDCC on progress with the campaign in the preceding 24 hours.

11.5 Movement Restriction

11.5.1 From the date of commencement of the Emergency Vaccination Campaign and for at least 6 months after the date of completion of vaccination, no pigs will be allowed to leave the vaccination area except for immediate slaughter in a slaughterhouse, within or close to the vaccination area, designated for the purpose by the Local SFVS.

11.5.2 Licenses for Movement of Animals - General Conditions

a) Licenses for movement into, within and out of a Vaccination Area will be issued only by a veterinary officer of the DVO.

b) Licenses will normally be issued only for movements to slaughterhouse but applications for licenses for other essential movements may be considered (see below).

c) Movement within 3 kilometres of an infected place must not be permitted until 14 days have elapsed after vaccination of the herd and then only in the terms of the CSF Operations Manual.

d) When necessary the route along which animals are to be moved should be specified in order to avoid movement within 3 kilometres of an infected place.

e) A veterinary inspection of all stock on the premises must be carried out not more than 24 hours before the movement where movement within or out the Vaccination Area is involved.

11.5.3 Licenses for Movement of Animals - Special Conditions

a) Movement into Vaccination Area

1. Before granting licenses for movement for slaughter the adequacy of the slaughterhouses - bearing in mind the probable numbers of animals for slaughter within the Vaccination Area - must be considered.

2. Movements other than for slaughter will not be permitted except in an emergency. The animals should then be vaccinated immediately after arrival. No further movement from the premises should be permitted for 14 days.

b) Movement within Vaccination Area

No movement other than a movement direct for slaughter may take place unless 14 days have elapsed since either the animals or, in the case of young unvaccinated stock, the eligible stock on both premises have been vaccinated.

c) Movement out of Vaccination Area

Licenses may be granted only for movement direct to slaughterhouses either in the remainder of the Infected Area outside the Vaccination Area or, in special circumstances, in a contiguous infected area.

11.5.4 Markets

The local authorities concerned and police must be told that no markets etc of animals for immediate slaughter are permitted in the Vaccination Area.

B. Non - Vaccination Area Restrictions

1. Movements within this area and from outside the Protection Zone should be subject to the issue of licenses and in accordance with Protection Zone Restrictions.

2. Movements into and from the Vaccination Area should be dealt with as in paragraph Licenses for Movement of Animals - Special Conditions (11.5.3).

11.6 Completion of Vaccination Closure of Vaccination Section

The veterinary office in charge should ensure that used equipment is cleaned and sterilized before re-packing cases fumigated with formalin vapour. When a pack is returned to the NDCCC Central Stores or forwarded to another centre it is essential that accurate details of its contents have been recorded. A list of the contents must accompany the pack and a copy of this should be sent to the NDCCC it will be the responsibility of the veterinary officer in charge of the Central Store to arrange for all deficiencies quoted on the list to be made good, for re-sealing the packs, and returning them to store.

11.7 Meat from vaccinated animals

The meat from pigs which have been vaccinated during the campaign, and which have been subsequently transported for slaughter to a designated slaughterhouse:

- will be marked with a special stamp in accordance with Article 5(a) of Council Directive 72/461/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat;

- will be stored and transported separately from meat that is not so marked;

- will be marketed exclusively in a restricted area designated by the NDCCC;

- will, as an exception, be marketed outside the restricted area under the authorization of the headquarters of the Local SFVS.

12. Enforcement

Throughout the campaign to control and eradicate classical swine fever must be to bring the situation under control as quickly as possible with a minimum of loss. To achieve that the SFVS, at all levels, must be well trained, and prepared. In order that the efforts of the staff are not vitiated, it is crucially important that all the control measures in place are well publicised, so that they are familiar to all those involved, and that they are most rigorously enforced, if necessary with the aid of the police force.

Livestock owners or other persons suspected of violating the requirements of the animal health legislation should, without hesitation, be brought to court and, if found guilty, heavily penalized. Widespread publicity should be given to successful prosecutions.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Serological screening of pigs in the protection zone for the detection of antibodies against Classical Swine Fever.

The programme for serological screening will take into account the transmission of Classical Swine Fever and the way in which the pigs are kept, such as whether they are kept in-groups and the group size.

1. Serological screening of pigs kept in-groups

A group is defined as two or more pigs kept in direct contact.

Sampling of groups

Group size

Number of samples

Up to 20 pigs

two pigs (if a group is made up of a sow with piglets only the sow will be sampled)

More than 20 pigs

two pigs + 5 per cent of the remainder

All groups on the holding will be sampled

2. Serological screening of pigs kept individually

"Pigs kept individually" includes pigs kept in close proximity to each other but having no direct contact, such as tethered sows.

Sampling procedure

Number of pigs

Pigs to be tested

less than 20

all

20 - 100 20+20 per cent of the remainder
more than 20 20+10 per cent of the remainder
(at least 36)

Appendix II (A)

Equipment required for the investigation of suspected CSF

1. Protective clothing

- a) Rubber boots (with shallow freaks for ease of cleaning and disinfection).
- b) Overalls (Disp)

- c) Safety hamlet pcs
- d) Disposable gloves pkt 100 pcs
- e) Disposable face marks pcs
- f) Ear protectors pcs

2. Equipment for personal disinfection

- a) Bucket pcs
- b) Plastic sponges pcs
- c) Brush pcs
- d) Disinfectant active against CSF gals

3. Equipment for post mortem examination and collection of tissue samples

- a) Post mortem knife pcs
- b) Sharpening steel pcs
- c) Scalpel handles and blades (Disp) pkt
- d) Scissors pcs
- e) Plain forciers pcs
- f) Dissection forceps pcs
- g) Plastic jars for tissue samples
- h) Plastic bags
- i) Adhesive labels
- k) Marking pens

4. Equipment for clinical examination and collection of blood samples

- a) Catching snare for pigs pcs
- b) Coloured marking spray tim
- c) Xylazine 2% Vals
- d) Disposable syringes 5 ml 10ml 20ml
- e) Disposable needles
- f) Vacuum tubes for clotted blood nos
- 9) Vacuum tubes for unclotted blood nos
- h) Vacuum tubes needles nos
- j) Vacuum tubes needles (sampling for jugular vein or anterior vena cava size
16 gup to 80 mm long.
- k) Vacuum tube needle holders nos, plastic or metal trays nos

l) Metal boxes nos

m) Clinical thermometers nos

5. Equipment for killing pigs for diagnostic purposes

Samulose or other Euthanising agent

6. Other items

a) Pens nos

b) Pencils nos

c) Notepads nos

d) Torch with batteries and bulbs nos

e) Large strong plastic bags for soiled protective clothing and waste nos

f) Cooling boxes with cool packs nos

Appendix II (B)

B. The generic list of the stamping out equipment required by each LDCC

Store.

A. General equipment

Overalls disp. white psc

Waterproof coats and trousers

Rubber boots (with shallow treads for easy cleaning and disinf.) prs

Safety helmets psc

Ear protectors pcs

Eye protection (face visors or goggles)

Industrial gloves (safe against acidic and alkaline disinfectants)

Disposable gloves pkt (100)

Disposable face masks pcs

Respirator

First aid kits

Marker tape for the boundaries of infected holdings

Signs for entrances of infected holding and for roads restricted zones (KEEP OUT) pcs

Disinfectants active

a) Centric acid Kg

- b) Sulfamic acid Kg
- c) Orthophosphoric acid Kg
- d) Sodium carbonate Kg
- e) General disinfectant
- i) Formalim Litr
- ii) Potassium permanganate Kg
- Disinfectant approved for CSF & SVD gal
- Detergent litr
- Degreasing agent litr
- Clinical thermometers Nos
- Colored animal marking spray tins
- Hand torches with batteries and bulbs Nos
- Head torches with batteries and bulbs Nos
- Large strong plastic bags (for soiled protective clothing and count, waste) Nos

B. Equipment for restraining cattle and pigs

- Nose clamps for cattle Nos
- Halters for cattle Nos
- Cattle crush Nos
- Catching snare for pigs Nos
- Xylazine 2% vials
- Disposable syring 5 ml 10ml 20ml
- Disposable needles Nos
- Dart gun – Airange

C. Equipment for post mortem examination and collection of diagnostic samples

1. Post Mortem Knives;
2. Sharpening steels;
3. Scalpel handle and blades disp. Pkt;
4. Scissors;
5. Plain forceps;
6. Dissection forceps;
7. Gauze rolls (for cleaning feet for examination and tissue collection)

rolls;

8. Universal hot cont. with V transport medium for tissue and fluid samples;
9. Plastic jars for tissue samples;
10. Metal outer containers;
11. Plastic bags;
12. Waterproof adhesive tape;
13. Adhesive Labels;
14. Packing materials;
15. Marking pens;
16. Probangs for adult cattle;
17. Probangs for adult calves;
18. Probangs for adult sheep – goats;
19. Vacuum tubes for clotted blood;
20. Vacuum tubes for unclothed blood;
21. Vacuum tube needles;
22. Vacuum tube needles holders;
23. Plastic or metal trays;
24. Metal boxes;
25. Cooling boxes with freezer packs;

D. Equipment for killing livestock

1. Somulose (Quinalbarbitone Sodium) Vials;
2. Captive bolt Pistols;
3. Ammunition for the captive belt pistol for different classes of livestock;
4. Free bullet pistol;
5. Ammunition for the free bullet pistol for different classes of livestock;
6. Flexible pithing rods;
7. Portable high voltage electric stunning killing for pigs, small ruminants;
8. Bill hooks for slashing carcasses for burial;

E. Equipment for cleaning and disinfecting

1. Manually back pack sprayer;
2. Self powered back - pack Sprayer;
3. Scrubbing brushes;
4. Scrapers;
5. Long handled yard brushes;
6. Wire brushes;
7. Shovels;
8. Forks;
9. Buckets;
10. Barrows;
11. Flame gun;
12. Portable self powered water pump;
13. Portable self powered pressure machine;